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(54) Title: INHIBITING ANGIOGENESIS USING MOLECULES THAT ENHANCE PLASMIN FORMATION OR PROLONG PLASMIN ACTIVITY

(57) Abstract: The invention provides a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation for use as a pharmaceutical. The invention further provides use of a proteinaceous molecule according to the invention for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of diseases related with angiogenesis and/or inflammatory disorders and/or conformational disorders and/or ageing. Furthermore the invention provides a proteinaceous molecule to suppress tumor growth, to regress established tumors, to degrade amyloid- $\beta$  and to inhibit amyloid- $\beta$  action. Additionally the invention provides a method for the treatment of a disease associated with or dependent on angiogenesis and/or associated with amyloid deposition comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation.

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Title:       Inhibiting angiogenesis using molecules that enhance plasmin formation or prolong plasmin activity.

The present invention relates to methods and compositions for interfering in angiogenesis in a mammalian, in particular a human. More specifically, the present invention relates to novel methods and means for preventing or at least inhibiting angiogenesis by providing compounds which enhance or  
5   sustain the formation of plasmin.

The generation of new blood vessels, called angiogenesis or neovascularization, is essential for tissue growth and tissue repair (Folkman, 1995a; Folkman, 1996; Ossowski and Reich, 1983)(Regulation of angiogenesis (1997) edited by I.D. Golberg & E.M. Rosen Publischer Brikhäuser Verlach  
10   Basel Switzerland). Under normal physiological conditions, angiogenesis is observed during wound healing, fetal and embryonal development and formation of the corpus luteum, endometrium and placenta. Angiogenesis has also been found to play a role in diseases. Persistent, unwanted angiogenesis occurs in a multiplicity of disease states, including tumor growth, metastasis  
15   and diabetic retinopathy. In these disease states, prevention of angiogenesis could avert the damage caused by the invasion of new vessels. Strategies to prevent the development of new vessels in tumors and metastases have been effective in suppressing growth of these tumors (Folkman, 1995b; Voest, 1996).  
Therapies directed at control of the angiogenic process could lead to the  
20   abrogation or mitigation of diseases in which angiogenesis is involved.

Angiogenesis is a highly regulated process. Angiogenesis is initiated by the release of angiogenic stimuli, such as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). Such stimuli act on the endothelial cells, which line the lumen of  
25   blood vessels. Upon stimulation the endothelial cells mediate the degradation of the basement membrane, which surround the endothelial cells in normal vessels. Angiogenic stimuli induce the formation of a provisional matrix and

induce migration, proliferation and invasion of endothelial cells into tissue to form a new vessel.

The formation of provisional matrix is a hallmark of angiogenesis. Endothelial  
5 cells use the provisional matrix as substrate for adhesion, migration and invasion. As such the provisional matrix is also essential for endothelial cell survival, i.e. provisional matrix proteins can protect endothelial cells from undergoing apoptosis (Isik et al., 1998). The provisional matrix is formed by the action of many molecules that also play a prominent role in coagulation  
10 and fibrinolysis. As such the formation of a provisional matrix resembles the formation and degradation of a blood clot or hemostatic plug. The formation of the provisional matrix is initiated by the action of tissue factor. Tissue factor is present in the subendothelial matrix on cancer cells (Hu et al., 1994) and induced on the cell surface of stimulated endothelial cells (Zucker et al., 1998).  
15 Expression of tissue factor has been linked to the angiogenic properties of malignant tumors (Ruf and Mueller, 1996). As a result of tissue factor action thrombin is formed, which generates fibrin from fibrinogen. The provisional matrix contains many proteins, including vitronectin, that are produced in the liver and derived from blood. These proteins are recruited from blood, when  
20 vessels become permeable upon stimulation with angiogenic stimuli and are temporarily deposited to form part of the provisional matrix.

The provisional matrix is continuously generated and broken down, a process called remodeling, until a new functional vessel has been properly formed.  
25 Remodeling of the provisional matrix is strictly regulated by the balanced action of molecules, involved in the generation and in the degradation of the matrix. The formation of the serine protease plasmin through activation of its zymogen plasminogen is a key step in this process. Plasmin mediates proteolysis of the provisional matrix by cleaving fibrin, called fibrinolysis, as  
30 well as other matrix components. In addition plasmin mediates proteolysis

indirectly by the activation of metalloproteinases, which in turn degrade other components of the extracellular matrix, including collagen. Given its pivotal role in matrix remodeling the formation of plasmin is tightly controlled by the balance between the action of plasminogen activators, plasminogen activator inhibitors and by inhibitors of plasmin, such as  $\alpha 2$ -antiplasmin. A shift in this balance, by either increasing the levels or activity of inhibitors or by enhancing the formation of plasmin have been shown to have profound effects on either endothelial cell adhesion, migration, angiogenesis, metastasis or tumor growth.

The present invention now provides novel methods and means based on proteinaceous molecules that enhance or sustain levels of plasmin near or at the site of unwanted angiogenesis through activation of plasminogen through tissue plasminogen activator.

Efficient activation of plasminogen by tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), a serine protease expressed almost exclusively by stimulated endothelial cells (Mandriota and Pepper, 1997), requires the presence of a cofactor, and fibrin is regarded as the principal fibrinolytic stimulator, but other proteins of the extracellular matrix, such as collagens, may also enhance plasminogen activation (Stack et al., 1990). Binding and activation of plasminogen is mediated by carboxyterminal lysine residues that are generated in fibrin during plasmin digestion (Fleury et al., 1993). Removal of the carboxy-terminal lysine residues by carboxypeptidases abrogates the stimulatory effect of fibrin. Thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI), also named plasma procarboxypeptidase B or procarboxypeptidase U is a physiological fibrinolysis inhibitor (Nesheim et al., 1997). Activation of TAFI is mediated by thrombin or plasmin and thrombin mediated activation of TAFI is greatly enhanced by thrombomodulin, a cell surface protein made almost exclusively by endothelial cells. Therefore TAFI is believed to be a modulator of the provisional matrix as it occurs during disease associated angiogenesis. In summary, the efficient formation of plasmin is mediated by proteins or protein

fragments that contain an important carboxyterminal lysine residue. An important aspect of the present invention is to enhance or sustain the formation of plasmin, resulting in at least decreased amounts of provisional matrix and at least decreased ability of the provisional matrix to support angiogenesis. For example, proteinaceous molecules comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation may be used to stimulate the formation of plasmin. Alternatively and/or additionally, inhibitors of carboxypeptidases may be used to prevent the removal of carboxyterminal lysine residues that stimulate plasmin formation. This novel approach applies to a variety of angiogenesis mediated diseases.

Thus the present invention provides a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation. A functional equivalent of such a residue or molecule is a residue that is capable of performing the same function as the original residue, i.e. stimulate directly or indirectly the formation of plasmin. The stimulation is typically tPA dependent, therefore a tPA binding site is preferably present in the proteinaceous molecules according to the invention. A partial  $\beta$ -sheet and/or cross  $\beta$ -sheet may also be typically present in the proteinaceous molecules according to the invention. It is understood that the proteinaceous molecules according to the invention may form a proteinaceous aggregate. A good starting point for obtaining or designing proteinaceous molecules according to the invention are components of the extra cellular matrix, in particular fibrin and vitronectin, which are natural activators according to the invention. Functional equivalents thereof can be prepared by people of skill in the art without needing further explanations here. For sake of ease of production it is preferred that the proteinaceous molecules according to the invention are about 15- 35 amino

acid residues long. It is preferred that the lysine, arginine, or their functional equivalent is carboxy-terminal or becomes carboxy-terminal *in situ*.

Several anti-angiogenic compounds have been used to prevent angiogenesis. The most common approach to inhibit angiogenesis, metastasis or tumor growth is to competitively inhibit angiogenic proteins or molecules. Examples include molecules that block growth factor mediated induction of angiogenesis, such as neutralizing antibodies to vascular endothelial growth factor (Kuiper et al., 1998). Several compounds have been described that inhibit angiogenesis by inhibiting proteases, such as plasminogen activator, plasmin or metalloproteinases. These compounds include plasminogen activator inhibitor 1, aprotinin, batimastat and marimastat. The mechanism of other anti-angiogenic compounds, including thalidomide, some of which may have unwanted side effects, is less well known.

The present invention discloses the use of a novel strategy to prevent angiogenesis. In the present invention molecules are used that function as cofactor in tPA mediated formation of plasmin from plasminogen. Upon treatment with such cofactors excess plasmin is being generated, resulting in enhanced proteolysis and detachment of cells. The strategy is non-competitive and the process very efficient, because a single molecule can catalyze the formation of many plasmin molecules. In addition, by generating excess plasmin, this novel approach offers, in contrast to conventional strategies aimed at inhibiting proteases, a unique, efficient way to destroy the micro-environment and shrink affected pathological tissue. Finally, the strategy is specific for cells that express tPA, i.e. activated endothelial cells.

One of the most prominent applications of the present invention lies in the treatment of diseases, including but not limited to cancer, in which degradation of a provisional matrix plays an essential role.

The use of the proteinaceous molecules according to the invention is thus apparent and also part of the present invention. Thus in one embodiment

the invention provides the use of a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of diseases related with angiogenesis. In a further embodiment the invention provides the use of a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation in the preparation of a medicament for the prevention of unwanted angiogenesis.

In a further embodiment the invention provides the use of a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation as a tumor inhibitor in the preparation of a medicament to suppress tumor growth and/or to regress established tumors. Angiogenesis is a prerequisite for the growth and progression of solid tumors. The present invention provides the means for preventing or at least inhibiting angiogenesis by providing compounds which enhance or sustain the formation of plasmin, at or near the site of unwanted angiogenesis (for example invasive tumors with a high grade of neovascularization) through activation of plasminogen through tissue plasminogen activator.

In a further embodiment the invention provides the use of a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of diseases related to inflammatory disorders, conformational disorders, type II diabetes and/or ageing (e.g. Alzheimer's disease). Plasmin can degrade amyloid-beta aggregates (refs: Tucker et al. Neurosci. 20, 11 (2000) 3937-3946; Tucker et al.

J. neurochem. 75 21-72-2177 (2000)), and possibly other amyloid deposits. Conversely, amyloid beta aggregates can stimulate tPA to form plasmin (ref: Kingston et al. Nature Medicine 1 (2) (1995) 138-142).

Another prominent application of the present invention lies in the treatment of diseases related to inflammatory disorders, conformational disorders, type II diabetes, ageing, cancer etc., which are primarily associated with amyloid- $\beta$  protein and/or amyloid- $\beta$  protein aggregates/conglomerates deposition, and/or appearance of pleomorphic fibrillar amyloid plaques and/or prion plaques in tissues (for example brain, pancreas, heart, skin, pancreas etc.).

Extracellular fibrillar protein deposits (fibrillar aggregates), or amyloid plaques, are characteristic of degenerative diseases. The "native" properties of the constituent amyloid proteins may vary: some are soluble oligomers *in-vivo* (e.g. transthyretin in familial amyloid polyneuropathy), whereas others are flexible peptides (e.g. amyloid- $\beta$  in Alzheimer's disease (AD)). The basic pathogenesis of conformational diseases, for example neurodegenerative disorders (AD, prion disorders) is thought to be related to abnormal pathologic protein conformation, i.e the conversion of a normal cellular and/or circulating protein into an insoluble, aggregated, beta-sheet rich form which is deposited in the brain. These deposits are toxic and produce neuronal dysfunction and death.

In a further embodiment the invention provides the use of a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation in the preparation of a medicament for the degradation of amyloid- $\beta$  and/or inhibition of amyloid- $\beta$  action. Amyloid- $\beta$  ( $A\beta$ ) is a primary proteinaceous component of amyloid plaques. The present invention discloses the use of a novel strategy to prevent amyloid- $\beta$  (e.g. non-aggregated  $A\beta$ , aggregated  $A\beta$ ,  $A\beta$  -fibrils) deposition and accumulation in tissues. In the present invention molecules are



used that function as cofactor in tPA mediated formation of plasmin from plasminogen, which can lead to amyloid- $\beta$  ( $A\beta$ ) degradation and inhibition of ( $A\beta$ ) action.

In yet a further embodiment the invention provides the use of a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation in the preparation of a medicament for the breakdown of extracellular matrix components.

According to the invention it is also possible to provide the presence of molecules according to the invention in situ, by inhibiting their removal, e.g. through the presence of carboxypeptidase inhibitors. The combination of both is especially advantageous.

Based on this invention, many different molecules may be designed.

Molecules may be derived from proteins present in nature but may also be generated completely artificially as long as they contain a lysine, an arginine, an analogous moiety or a modified form of these, and as long as they stimulate tPA mediated plasmin formation. In an alternative embodiment of the invention the molecule is a natural plasmin generated cleavage product derived from fibrin. Non-limiting examples of other molecules based on the invention are plasmin generated cleavage products of other provisional matrix proteins, including, but not limited to vitronectin. On the other hand however, also molecules may be used that are artificially made.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention said proteinaceous molecule has plasmin level enhancing capacity which is derived from fibrin, vitronectin, apoferritin, anti-thrombin III, pro-thrombin, maspin, alpha-1-protease inhibitor, alpha-2 macroglobin, heparin, amyloid  $\beta$ , myosin or functional equivalent or analog thereof. Analog as used herein is a peptide similar to the original peptide but may differ from it in structural makeup but which has a similar action to the original peptide metabolically. In another

preferred embodiment said proteinaceous molecule according to the invention is aggregated. For example a fibrin aggregate, amyloid- $\beta$  aggregate, or other protein aggregates that can activate tPA.

The invention further provides use of a proteinaceous molecule according to the invention wherein said proteinaceous molecule is derived from a component of the extracellular matrix. Plasmin mediates proteolysis indirectly by the activation of metalloproteinases, which in turn can degrade other components of the extracellular matrix, including collagen. Colleagens including other proteins of the extracellular matrix may also enhance plasminogen activation. The invention further provides use of a proteinaceous molecule according to the invention, wherein said proteinaceous molecule is derivable by proteolytic cleavage from said extracellular matrix component.

The invention provides use of a proteinaceous molecule according to the invention, wherein said lysine, arginine or functional equivalent thereof is a residue at or near a carboxy-terminus of said proteinaceous molecule. Preferably said proteinaceous molecule comprises from 15-30 amino acid residues.

In a preferred embodiment the invention provides use of a proteinaceous molecule according to the invention, wherein said proteinaceous molecule comprises a  $\beta$ -sheet, a cross  $\beta$ -sheet, and/or a tPA binding site. Preferably said proteinaceous molecule is denatured. For example amyloid- $\beta$ , fibrin, vitronectin, apoferretin, anti-thrombin III, pro-thrombin, maspin, alpha-1-protease inhibitor, alpha-2 macroglobin, heparin, amyloid  $\beta$ , myosin etc. degradation products. Preferably said proteinaceous molecule is derived from degradation products of extracellular matrix components or protein aggregate degradation products (e.g. fibrin or amyloid- $\beta$ ).

It is clear to a person skilled in the art that only the essential part or parts of a protein are required in the molecules of the invention. Thus deletions/insertions or mutations in non-relevant parts of the protein are anticipated to be equally or more effective as the entire molecule.

It is also clear to a person skilled in the art that the protein molecule of the invention may contain further functional units derived from different molecules existing in nature or artificial to broaden the functionality of the molecule of invention.

5           It is also clear to a person skilled in the art that a molecule artificially made, structurally related to the molecule of the invention but not containing a protein moiety are anticipated to be equally or more effective.

          The invention also includes a method for the treatment of diseases associated with and/or dependent on angiogenesis comprising administering to  
10   a patient an effective amount of a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation, also optionally together with a carboxypeptidase inhibitor. Optionally, both activities are present in one (fusion) molecule.

15   One example of a disease mediated by angiogenesis is ocular neovascular disease. This disease is characterized by invasion of new blood vessels into the structures of the eye, such as the retina or cornea. It is the most common cause of blindness and is involved in approximately twenty eye diseases. In age-related macular degeneration, the associated visual problems are caused by an  
20   ingrowth of chorioidal capillaries through defects in Bruch's membrane with proliferation of fibrovascular tissue beneath the retinal pigment epithelium. Angiogenic damage is also associated with diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma and retrolental fibroplasia. Other diseases associated with neovascularization include, but are  
25   not limited to, epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, Vitamin A deficiency, contact lens overwear, atopic keratitis, superior limbic keratitis, pterygium keratitis sicca, sjogrens, acne rosacea, phlyctenulosis, syphilis, Mycobacteria infections, lipid degeneration, chemical burns, bacterial ulcers, fungal ulcers, Herpes simplex infections, Herpes zoster infections, protozoan infections,  
30   Kaposi sarcoma, Mooren ulcer, Terrien's mariginal degeneration, marginal

keratolysis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus, polyarteritis, trauma, Wegeners sarcoidosis, Scleritis, Steven's Johnson disease, periphigoid radial keratotomy, and corneal graph rejection.

- 5 Diseases associated with retinal/choroidal neovascularization include, but are not limited to, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, sickle cell anemia, sarcoid, syphilis, pseudoxanthoma elasticum, Pagets disease, vein occlusion, artery occlusion, carotid obstructive disease, chronic uveitis/vitritis, mycobacterial infections, Lyme's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus,
- 10 retinopathy of prematurity, Eales disease, Bechets disease, infections causing a retinis or choroiditis, presumed ocular histoplasmosis, Bests disease, myopia, optic pits, Stargarts disease, pars planitis, chronic retinal detachment, hyperviscosity syndromes, toxoplasmosis, trauma and post-laser complications. Other diseases include, but are not limited to, diseases
- 15 associated with rubeosis (neovascularization of the angle) and diseases caused by the abnormal proliferation of fibrovascular or fibrous tissue including all forms of proliferative vitreoretinopathy. Another disease in which angiogenesis is believed to be involved is rheumatoid arthritis. The blood vessels in the synovial lining of the joints undergo angiogenesis. In addition to forming new
- 20 vascular networks, the endothelial cells release factors and reactive oxygen species that lead to pannus growth and cartilage destruction. The factors involved in angiogenesis may actively contribute to, and help maintain, the chronically inflamed state of rheumatoid arthritis.
- 25 Factors associated with angiogenesis may also have a role in osteoarthritis. The activation of the chondrocytes by angiogenic-related factors contributes to the destruction of the joint. At a later stage, the angiogenic factors would promote new bone formation. Therapeutic intervention that prevents the bone destruction could halt the progress of the disease and provide relief for persons
- 30 suffering with arthritis. Chronic inflammation may also involve pathological

angiogenesis. Such disease states as ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease show histological changes with the ingrowth of new blood vessels into the inflamed tissues. Bartonellosis, a bacterial infection found in South America, can result in a chronic stage that is characterized by proliferation of vascular  
5 endothelial cells. Another pathological role associated with angiogenesis is found in atherosclerosis. The plaques formed within the lumen of blood vessels have been shown to have angiogenic stimulatory activity.

One of the most frequent angiogenic disease of childhood is the hemangioma.  
10 In most cases, the tumors are benign and regress without intervention. In more severe cases, the tumors progress to large cavernous and infiltrative forms and create clinical complications. Systemic forms of hemangiomas, the hemangiomatoses, have a high mortality rate. Therapy-resistant hemangiomas exist. Angiogenesis is also responsible for damage found in  
15 hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia. This is an inherited disease characterized by multiple small angiomas, tumors of blood or lymph vessels. The angiomas are found in the skin and mucous membranes, often accompanied by epistaxis (nosebleeds) or gastrointestinal bleeding and sometimes with pulmonary or hepatic arteriovenous fistula.

20

Angiogenesis is prominent in solid tumor formation and metastasis. Angiogenic factors have been found associated with several solid tumors. Tumors in which angiogenesis is involved include, but are not limited to, solid tumors and benign tumors, such as neurofibroma, trachoma and pyogenic  
25 granulomas. Prevention of angiogenesis could halt the growth of these tumors and the resultant damage.

Angiogenesis has been associated with blood-born tumors, such as leukemias, any of the various acute or chronic neoplastic diseases of the bone marrow in  
30 which unrestrained proliferation of white blood cells occurs, usually

accompanied by anemia, impaired blood clotting, and enlargement of the lymph nodes, liver and spleen. It is believed that angiogenesis plays a role in the abnormalities in the bone marrow that give rise to leukemia-like tumors.

- 5 Angiogenesis is important in tumor metastasis. Angiogenesis allows tumor cells to enter the blood stream and to settle into a secondary site. Therefore, prevention of angiogenesis could lead to the prevention of metastasis.

The present invention provides among other things a method for the treatment  
10 of angiogenesis dependent or related diseases by using molecules that efficiently promote or sustain tPA mediated plasmin formation. A major advantage for therapeutical application is that the method is selective for tPA. This implies that molecules based on the invention have a restricted and localized action, namely at sites where tPA is available, such as on the surface  
15 of activated endothelial cells or certain tumor cells. In addition, the method offers the advantage that through enhanced plasmin formation, rather than decreased plasmin formation, the pathological tissue may decline.

The invention further provides a method for the treatment of diseases associated with amyloid deposition comprising administering to a patient an  
20 effective amount of a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation. For example the treatment of (neuro) degenerative diseases (Kuru, CJD, GSS, FFI, PrPCAA, AD, IVD etc.) and other  
25 conformational diseases, inflammatory diseases, type II diabetes and ageing (e.g. Alzheimer's disease).

The invention further provides a method for the treatment of a disease according to the invention further comprising administering a  
carboxypeptidase inhibitor. The invention further provides use of a  
30 proteinaceous molecule according to the invention in the preparation of a

pharmaceutical formulation. Suitable pharmaceutical formulations are known and they may be in dosage forms such as tablets, pills, powders, suspensions, capsules, suppositories, injection preparations, ointments, eye drops etc.

The invention provides a pharmaceutical formulation according to the  
5 invention further comprising a carboxypeptidase inhibitor.

Upon further study of the specification, drawings and appended claims, objects and advantages of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art.

10 The invention is illustrated by the following drawings and examples, which are not to be construed in any way as imposing limitations upon the scope thereof. On the contrary, it is to be clearly understood that resort may be had to various other embodiments, modifications, and equivalents thereof which, after reading the description herein, may suggest themselves to those skilled  
15 in the art without departing from the spirit of the present invention and/or the scope of the appended claims. To illustrate the method we have used fibrin degradation products (FDP) as molecules that are capable of stimulating the tPA mediated formation of plasmin. In that respect, FDP serve as a model for a broad variety of molecules.

20

## EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 : Effect of FDP on subcutaneous tumor growth.

A model of subcutaneous tumor growth of a mouse C26 colon carcinoma was used to evaluate the effects of FDP. Eleven days after tumor cell inoculation tumors of the control group had reached a volume of  $2719 \pm 366 \text{ mm}^3$ . In mice treated with FDP the mean tumor growth was  $719 \pm 188 \text{ mm}^3$ . At similar concentrations, endostatin, another molecule with the ability to stimulate tPA mediated plasmin formation (see below), suppressed tumor growth as well but was slightly less effectively (tumor volume  $1112 \pm 372 \text{ mm}^3$ ). Treatment with tPA, which generates plasmin, suppressed tumor growth to a similar degree (tumor volume  $492 \pm 215 \text{ mm}^3$ ) as FDP. These results demonstrate that two molecules which fulfil the criteria of the proposed invention potently inhibited tumor growth.

15

EXAMPLE 2 : Effect of FDP on endothelial cells in vitro.

Treatment of BPAEC cells grown in monolayers caused dramatic morphological changes within 24 hr, while untreated cells retain their characteristic cell shape (Fig 2a). More than 30% of the cells treated with FDP detached from the substratum (Fig 2b).

20

EXAMPLE 3 : Effect of FDP, FDP derived synthetic peptide (aa 148-160), fragment (aa. 262-367) vitronectin and endostatin on plasmin generation. Various concentrations were added.

25

#### Materials and Methods

##### Endostatin

The cDNA for murine endostatin (kindly provided by dr. Fukai, Boston) was amplified by PCR and cloned into the prokaryotic expression vector pET15b.

30



Recombinant murine endostatin was produced by *Escherichia coli* and purified on Ni<sup>2+</sup>-NTA-beads (Qiagen) as described (Boehm et al., 1997; O'Reilly et al., 1997).

#### 5 Fibrin Degradation Products (FDP)

Fibrin degradation products (FDP) were generated by plasmin digestion of fibrin. Human fibrinogen (Sigma, The Netherlands) at a concentration of 5 mg/ml was allowed to clot in 25 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl by the addition of thrombin (1.32  $\mu$ M final concentration) for 3 hr at 37 °C (thrombin  
10 was a generous gift of Dr. W. Kisiel, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, USA). Clot lysis was accomplished by addition of plasmin (Roche, ). Plasmin was added at a molar ratio (plasmin:fibrinogen) of 1:300. Lysis was performed for 20 hr at room temperature. After centrifugation the supernatant was passed through an aprotinin-sepharose column to remove plasmin. FDP  
15 were stored at -20 °C. Activity was determined using a plasminogen activation assay.

#### Vitronectin fragments

The cDNA for human vitronectin was cloned from human liver, amplified by  
20 PCR and cloned into the prokaryotic expression vector pET15b. Recombinant vitronectin protein was produced by *Escherichia coli* as described for endostatin.

#### Measurement of plasmin activity

25 Reactions were performed at 37 °C in HBS buffer (20 mM Hepes, 4 mM KCl, 137 mM NaCl, 3 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.1 % BSA, pH 7.4) containing 50  $\mu$ g/ml plasminogen with or without the addition of endostatin or FDP. The reactions were started by the addition tPA at a final concentration of 30 U/ml. At several time points, 20  $\mu$ l samples were taken and stopped with 20  $\mu$ l buffer containing  
30 150 mM  $\epsilon$ ACA and 150 mM EDTA. Plasmin activity was determined in 96-well

plates after the addition of 20  $\mu$ l chromogenic substrate S-2251 at a final concentration of 1.6 mM. Increase in absorbance was measured at 405 nm for 10 min.

5 Cells and culture conditions

The mouse colon adenocarcinoma cell line C-26 was maintained as a monolayer culture in Dulbecco's Minimal Essential Medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum, penicillin (100 units/ml), and streptomycin (100  $\mu$ g/ml) in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> environment. Confluent  
10 cultures were harvested by brief trypsinization (0.05 trypsin in 0.02% EDTA), washed 3 times with PBS, and resuspended to a final concentration of  $5 \times 10^6$  cells/ml. The presence of single cell suspension was confirmed by phase contrast microscopy, and cell viability was determined by trypan blue staining.

15 Cell detachment assay

BPAEC (CCL-209) was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Rockville, MD) BPAEC were grown in Dulbecco's Modified Essential Medium (DMEM) with 20% fetal calf serum (FCS) and antibiotics. BPAEC were seeded in 24-well culture dishes and solvent control in DMEM containing 20 mM  
20 Hepes and 10 % FCS. Cell morphologh was examined by phase contrast microscopy. After 48 to 72 hours the detached cells were removed and the remaining attached cells were removed by trypsin exposure and counted. The percentage of detached cells was calculated.

25 Mice

Male BALB/c mice were purchased from the General Animal Laboratory, University Medical Centre (Utrecht, The Netherlands). Animals were maintained with food and water ad libitum and kept on a 12-hour light/12 hour dark cycle. All animal studies were conducted on male, 6 to 8 week old  
30 mice.

### Tumor experiments

Male BALB/c mice were inoculated with  $10^6$  C26 colon carcinoma cells. Mice were treated daily by subcutaneous injection with either saline or the compound to be tested for a period of approximately 14 days. Serial caliper measurements of perpendicular diameters were used to calculate tumor volumes in  $\text{mm}^3$  using the formula: longest diameter x shortest diameter<sup>2</sup> x 0.52.

### Statistical Analysis

The statistical significance of differences between groups was calculated by applying Students 2-tailed t-test. Results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  standard error of the mean.

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### Denatured Anti-thrombin III stimulates tPA mediated plasmin formation

#### Anti-thrombin (ATIII) assay

Active anti-thrombin (ATIII) was purified by the method of De Swart (Bonno Bouma) et al., (1984). Denatured ATIII was made by dialysis of active ATIII against 8 M urea (O/N). Urea was removed after extensive dialysis against 20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4. 500  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  of active or denatured ATIII was added to HBS (137 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, 3 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , 20 mM Hepes pH 7.4) containing 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  plasminogen. Plasmin formation was initiated by addition of 50 U/ml tPA at 37°C and measured using S2251 (Fig 4).

## Figure Legend

Figure 1 : Effect of FDP on tumor growth. For comparison, treatments with Alteplase® (recombinant tPA) or endostatin is shown. FDP was given

5 continuously using Alzet® pumps (Alza, Palo Alto, CA, USA, type 2001 or 2002) loaded with 200 µl FDP (5 mg/ml). In addition every other day FDP was given subcutaneously at a dose of 7 mg/kg.

Figure 2 : Effect of FDP on endothelial cell attachment. (a) Micrographs

10 showing BPAEC monolayers of (I) control cells treated with PBS for 24 hr; (II) cells treated with 1 µM FDP; (III) cells treated with 4 µM FDP; cells treated with 10 µM FDP.

Figure 3 : Effect on plasmin activity of endostatin (a), vitronectin fragment +

15 (aa. 262-367) (b) FDP (c), peptide derived from FDP (aa. 148-160) (d).

Figure 4. Denatured Anti-thrombin III stimulates tPA mediated plasmin formation.

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CLAIMS

1. A proteinaceous molecule which is at least *in-vitro* a cofactor of tPA comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian  
5 through tPA mediated plasminogen activation for use as a pharmaceutical.
2. Use of a proteinaceous molecule which is at least *in-vitro* a cofactor of tPA comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation in the preparation of a  
10 medicament for the treatment of diseases related with angiogenesis.
3. Use of a proteinaceous molecule which is at least *in-vitro* a cofactor of tPA comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation in the preparation of a  
15 medicament for the prevention of unwanted angiogenesis.
4. Use of a proteinaceous molecule which is at least *in-vitro* a cofactor of tPA comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation in the preparation of a  
20 medicament to suppress tumor growth and/or to regress established tumors.
5. Use of a proteinaceous molecule which is at least *in-vitro* a cofactor of tPA comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation in the preparation of a  
25 medicament for the treatment of diseases related to inflammatory disorders, conformational disorders, type II diabetes and/or ageing.
6. Use of a proteinaceous molecule which is at least *in-vitro* a cofactor of tPA comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian

through tPA mediated plasminogen activation in the preparation of a medicament for the breakdown of extracellular matrix components.

7. Use of a proteinaceous molecule according to claim 6 which is at least *in-vitro* a cofactor of tPA comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation in the preparation of a medicament for the degradation of amyloid- $\beta$  and/or inhibition of amyloid- $\beta$  action.
8. Use according to claim 7 wherein said amyloid- $\beta$  is aggregated.
9. Use according to any one of claims 1-8, in combination with an inhibitor of carboxypeptidase.
10. Use according to any one of claims 1-9 wherein said proteinaceous molecule comprises a capability of enhancing plasmin levels derived from fibrin, vitronectin, anti-thrombin III, apoferritin, pro-thrombin, maspin, alpha-1-protease inhibitor, alpha-2 macroglobin, heparin, amyloid- $\beta$ , myosin or functional equivalent or analog thereof.
11. Use according to claim 10 wherein said proteinaceous molecule is aggregated.
12. Use according to claim 10, wherein said amyloid- $\beta$  or fibrin is aggregated.
13. Use according to any one of claims 1-12, wherein said proteinaceous molecule is derived from a component of the extracellular matrix.
14. Use according to claim 13, wherein said proteinaceous molecule is derivable by proteolytic cleavage from said extracellular matrix component.
15. Use according to any one of claims 1-14, wherein said lysine, arginine or functional equivalent thereof is a residue at or near a carboxy-terminus of said proteinaceous molecule or is generated there in situ.
16. Use according to any one of claims 1-15, wherein said proteinaceous molecule comprises from 15-30 amino acid residues.
17. Use according to any one of claims 1-16, wherein said proteinaceous molecule comprises a  $\beta$ -sheet, a cross  $\beta$ -sheet and/or a tPA binding site.



18. Use according to anyone of claims 1-17 wherein said proteinaceous molecule is denatured.
19. A method for the treatment of a disease associated with and/or dependent on angiogenesis comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation.
20. A method according to claim 19, in which the disease is associated with undesired angiogenesis.
21. A method according to claim 19 or claim 20, wherein extracellular matrix components at the site of unwanted angiogenesis are degraded upon administration.
22. A method for the treatment of a disease associated with amyloid deposition comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a proteinaceous molecule comprising a lysine and/or arginine residue and/or a functional equivalent thereof, capable of providing enhanced levels of plasmin in a mammalian through tPA mediated plasminogen activation.
23. A method according to anyone of claims 19-22, further comprising administering a carboxypeptidase inhibitor.
24. Use of a proteinaceous molecule according to anyone of claims 1-18 in the preparation of a pharmaceutical formulation.
25. A pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 24 further comprising a carboxypeptidase inhibitor.
26. A peptide of about 10-150 amino acid residues, comprising the sequence 262-367 of vitronectin, or a functional fragment and/or derivative thereof.
27. A peptide according to claim 26, comprising 95-110 residues.

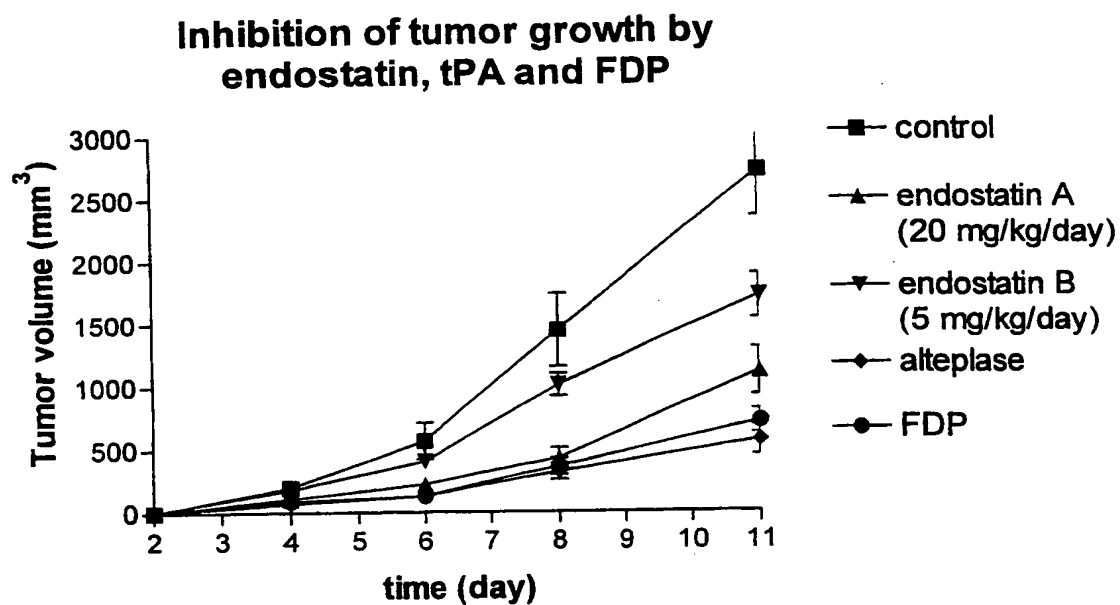
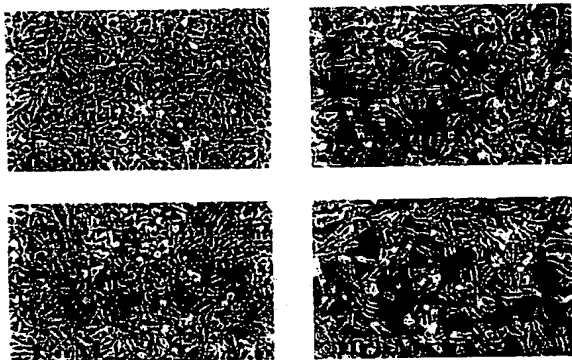


Fig. 1

(a)



(b)

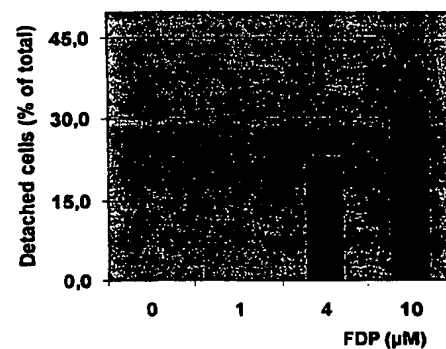


Fig. 2

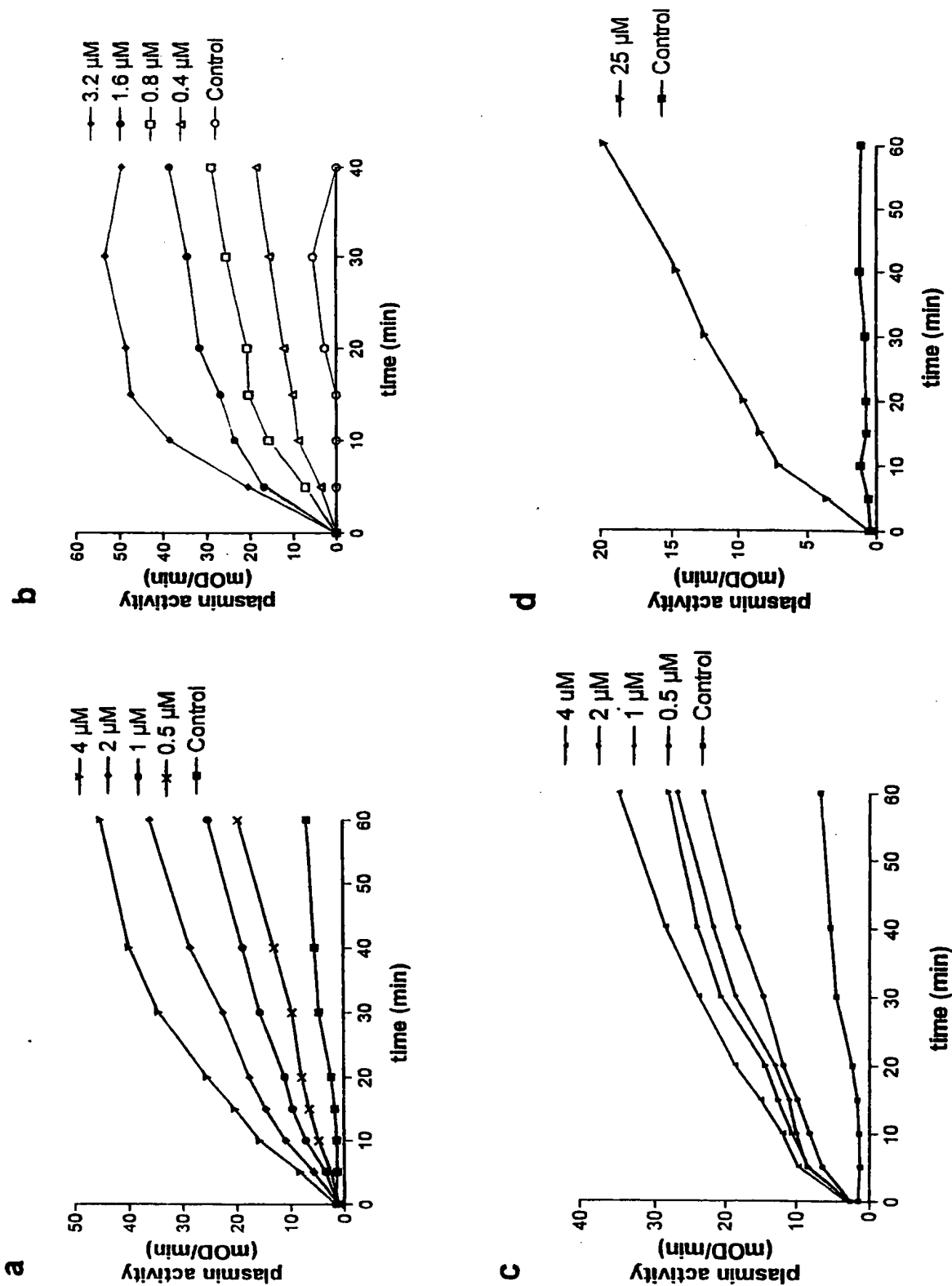


Fig. 3

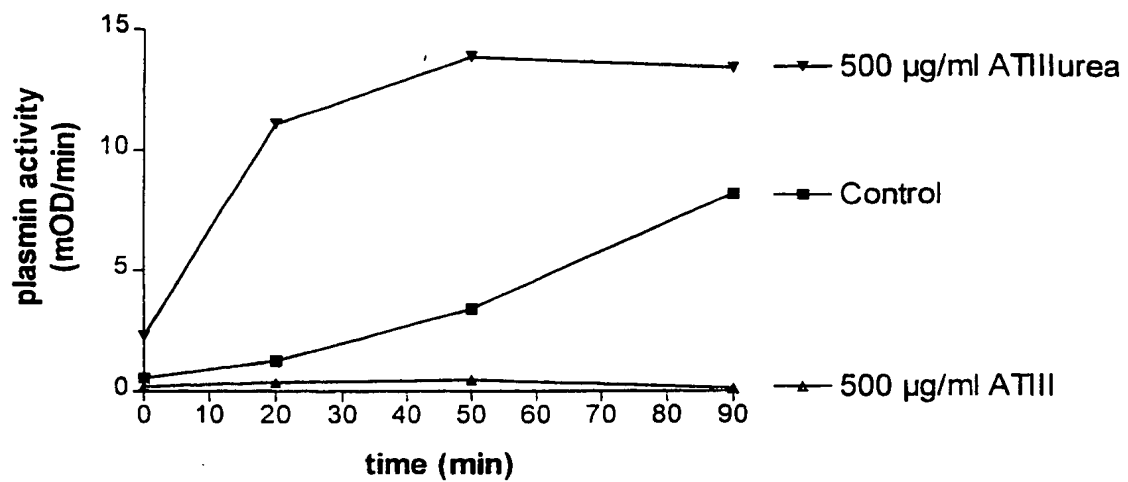


Fig. 4